The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. L, NO 19

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	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
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¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
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Office in Ext's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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AND
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Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
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Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
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☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

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☞ Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30.86.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
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(Office front suit of rooms on second floor of NEWS ITEM building.)
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oct. 24, 1

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The proprietors, who took possession April 1st., have given the place a complete renovating. The travelling public will receive first-class attention.

☞ PRICES, AS USUAL.
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TO LOOK AT TO-DAY!

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THE NEW I'DEAL CO.

Opposite the Postoffice.

Is offering bargains this week in an unequaled variety of **Ladies' Linen Collars.**
A **Handsome Choice** of **Children's Neckwear.**
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The Best Corset for 45c. and upwards.
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☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

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Manufacturers of
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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

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FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
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Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" is printed on inside of steel cover.
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200,000 in presents given away. Send us 10 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [dec18 85.

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ACTIVE, PERMANENT, CHEAP
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Only Manufacturers.
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15 DAYS' TRIAL.
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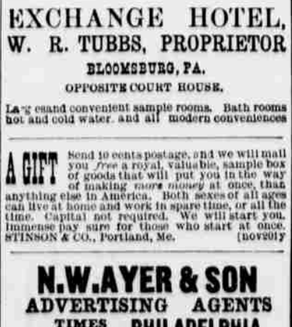

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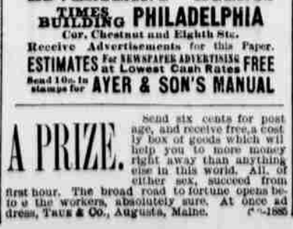

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A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [nov2 1y

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ESTIMATES For NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
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Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY

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Trade Mark

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The best Cough Cure you can use,
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aug. 14-1y

$2.50 Did It.

The persons named below had spent thousands of dollars in the aggregate to get relief from Rheumatism, but all to no purpose, until they tried the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE, which costs two dollars and fifty cents. They say it quickly and completely cured them, and that they have since had no return of Rheumatic trouble.

We publish a little pamphlet (sent free to any address) giving their testimony just as they gave it to us, but if you have any doubts about the matter, write any of these Relieved Rheumatics, and get an expression from them:

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SAMUEL BURNS, of Bausman & Burns, Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Lancaster, Pa.
WILLIAM SEMPLE, Albany, Pa.
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The Russian Rheumatism Cure has saved every Rheumatic sufferer who has given it a fair trial.

ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

Price $2.50. If mailed 50c. additional. If registered 10c. more.

Be sure this special trade-mark is on every box.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

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[1819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.
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663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Staff of 18 Physicians and Surgeons.
Experienced Specialists for every class of Diseases treated; also, trained, experienced and obliging Nurses.
Light, well ventilated, elegantly furnished private rooms, for patients.
House furnished with Elevator, Steam-heat, Speaking-pipes, Electric Bells, and all modern improvements. Table well supplied with the best of food.
Is not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home. Open day and night.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES,
whether requiring for their cure medical or surgical aid, skillfully treated.
THIS INSTITUTION is supplied with Turkish Baths, American Movement Treatment, or Mechanical Massage Machinery, Vitalization and Vacuum Treatment Apparatus, the most approved Electrical Machines and Batteries, Inhalation Apparatus, and all the most valuable remedial appliances known to medical science. Call, or send 10 cents in stamps for our Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address as above.
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Ten thousand babies are given yearly to the grave by not having Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion on their gums while teething.

SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING WONDERFUL!
SOMETHING MAGICAL!

To bathe the baby's gums while teething, relieving all inflammation, swelling and pain.

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A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and sleep without stupefying or injuring it. No opiates. No constipation.

Sold at Kleim's drug store, general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa. (dec1cow.

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SELECT READING.

AN EDITOR'S DREAM.

BY SCOTT WAY.

Once upon a time a village editor sat in his quiet sanctum industriously pursuing the political editorials in his daily city exchanges. At length that which he read began to have its legitimate effect; the editor nodded once, twice, thrice; his eyes closed, the city daily fell from his nerveless fingers, and three flies lit upon his bowed bald head and balanced all, and swung corners, and crossed over, and promenaded all around, to the music of the rythmical editorial snore. The village editor was asleep; and, sleeping, the village editor dreamed:

He sat at his desk with weary fingers and aching head. The last local item had gone into type, the last inside reading notice had been set up, and the youngest apprentice stood grimly by, with lines of impatience upon his brow and a daub of ink under his left eye, waiting for more copy. Suddenly there was a step without, the door opened, a man entered, and taking the vacant chair in front of the editor's desk, to which the editor had politely called his attention, and said:

"My dear sir, my name is John W. Smith. I am a subscriber to your paper, as you very well know, and being in town to-day I thought I would take the opportunity to call and tell you that I like your paper all but one thing: You don't print enough matter on the tariff question. Poetry and stories and funny paragraphs and local items may do well enough to fill up a paper with in ordinary times, but just now the country is awake to the tariff question, and if you want to keep your paper alive you've got to give your subscribers light on the tariff. You should not have less than three columns of editorial and five columns of extracts on the tariff every issue. That's all I've got to say, and I hope you'll bear it in mind. By the way, I owe you for two year's subscription, and one of these days I'll call in and pay it. Don't forget to let yourself loose on the tariff; good-by."

As the man who wanted more light on the tariff passed out, a little nervous looking person came in and took the vacant chair.

"Ah," he said, with a little smile that didn't look strong enough to be out, "ah, my dear man, I see you are absorbed in thought, as an editor always should be. And that reminds me that you are neglecting—almost totally neglecting science. Too much politics, too much of politics, my dear man; your paper will never grow in circulation while you neglect science for politics. You should devote not less than four columns a week to science. That's all I came in to say. Be in some day and pay you my subscription. Good day; but don't forget to give us plenty of science."

The footsteps of the man who wanted science had not gone beyond the editor's hearing when a third visitor entered and took the vacant chair as if he were accustomed to sit in it.

"I am sorry to notice that you are neglecting politics just at this important period," he said kindly but gravely. "You should strive to keep the vital principles of our party constantly before the people. I like your paper in all but its lack in this respect, and some day, perhaps at the beginning of next year, I will subscribe for it. I see it now every week at Brown's office. If you would write about five columns of fresh political editorials every week you'd see your paper going right up in circulation. That's what I told Brown yesterday, and he agreed with me. A story and a scientific article occasionally and a little local matter and some marriage and death notices to please the women are all well enough, but I can tell you that a country paper to amount to anything, and have an influence, has got to be full on political matters. That's all I want to say now. When you want any points on politics I'll be glad to help you out. And, by the way don't forget that I'm a candidate for the Legislature; good-day."

The next visitor who took the vacant chair that sat in front of the village editor's desk spoke as follows:

"I stopped in to-day, sir, to tell you that I do not want your paper any longer. In some respects it is a good paper, but you do not print enough news matter. You should have a full page of news at least. I don't care anything about your protective tariff and your tariff for revenue only, or anything of that sort. I want a full account of the murders and suicides and railroad collisions and divorce cases. Don't send me the paper any longer. I'll come in and pay you what I owe you when I have sold my corn; good day."

And then there was a light step at the door, and a person wearing a severe countenance and a shawl came in and took the vacant chair.

"I am very sorry," he said, in measured tones, and with a fixed and critical stare at the end of the editor's nose—"I am very sorry to notice that you are giving in your columns so little attention to the cause of Prohibition—the noble cause of Prohibition. You must rouse yourself upon this great question and give your readers a page of it weekly. I am not a subscriber to your paper, but I borrow it every week of my neighbor and I loan him the *Banner of Light* in exchange. So you will observe that I have been one of your faithful readers and I know just where you fall short of making a good newspaper. I will leave you a few tracts from which you should make liberal extracts from time to time. You will notice that this one, "Dash the Cup Away!" is written by myself. You are at liberty to print it in full. And when I come across anything particularly good in the columns of *Banner of Light* I'll cut it out and send it around to you. You have a grand opportunity to make your paper grow in circulation and influence, and I hope you will come boldly to the front on the right course and no longer continue to devote your valuable space to trivial matters. By the way, have you a few exchanges that you are done with? Ah, that will do; thanks; good day."

In the door the man in the shawl passed a person with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"I like your paper—it is first rate," he said, as he dropped into the vacant chair, "except that it does not contain humor enough. Why don't you fill her full of jokes and bright things by the funny fellows and make your readers laugh? Nobody cares a cent for those political editorials and those scientific articles, and that stuff about the tariff you print. That puts me to sleep. Give us a plenty of jokes to shake a man's liver up and let the tariff take care of itself. That's all. Be in to see you again when I've more time; ta, ta."

The next person who took the vacant chair had a countenance as solemn as a second-hand hearse. He didn't look as if he had smiled more than once in forty years, and the village editor took him for an undertaker who wanted to advertise a patent embalming process and pay in trade.

"Sir" said the solemn man after a silence that became very painful to the village editor. "I am grieved to notice the tone of levity that has recently pervaded the columns of your paper, and I am compelled to ask you on that account to take my name off your list. You seem to forget that this is a world of calamity and woe, and that a spirit of levity in the press is unseemly, and tends to draw attention from the solemn realities of life and the near proximity of death. Last week you declined to print my article entitled 'Reflections on the Grave,' alleging that you did not have room for it, and then gave up nearly a column of your paper to frivolous jokes. I do not intend to read anything light this year. That is all I have to say; good afternoon."

The door closed behind the solemn man and then softly opened again to admit a dreamy-eyed man with a poetic brow and a general expression that seemed to indicate that he wanted something he had never had and never expected to have.

"I merely came in to remark," he began, as he took the vacant chair, "that you are sadly neglecting the literary department of your paper, I not only have noticed it myself but several of my friends have called my attention to it. You should by all means run a continued story and have from two to three good short stories in each issue. Good stories is the thing that is wanted to make a village paper popular. Everybody you ask will tell you that. A little news and some local matter and the marriages and deaths should be printed, of course; but you shouldn't let anything crowd out the stories. I don't take your paper but my brother-in-law does, and I borrow it of him. I have intended for some time to mention this matter to you, but could never think of it when I was in town before. If you think these suggestions are of any value to you, you may send me your paper gratuitiously for a year. Allow me to bid you good day, sir."

The dreamy-eyed man went out as softly as a sixty days' note falls due, and a moment later another style of person dropped into the vacant chair, and spoke thus in tones that were sharp and quick:

"I dont think that I shall take your paper another year. You are not making as good a paper as you should with your opportunities. You are not giving your readers enough of local matter. Local matter should be the chief feature of the village paper. Everything should be made to give way to local matter. A story now and then when you have plenty of room, and a bit of poetry now and then to please the young folks who are in love, and a little news matter are all well enough, but if you want to make a village paper a success, you've got to let yourself out on local matter. Give the news of your own community and let the big dailies take care of the rest of the world. And, by the way, if you are a little short of local matter this week, you might say that I have invented and patented the most common-sense churn that has ever been introduced to the people of this State. I'll be in again in the course of a few weeks, and will then pay you for my subscription for last year."

The village editor was just sliding under the table, a crushed and mentally demoralized man, to hide his head in despair or the waste basket, or both, when a loud knock at the outer door brought him from his dreams to his waking senses.

"How are you old fellow?" cried a cheery voice, and the Old Subscriber from up the creek took the village editor by the hand with a hearty grasp and shook a pain in the editor's shoulder blade. And the Old Subscriber from up the creek seated himself in the vacant chair add merrily spoke thus:

"Well, old boy, you're just giving us the very best paper we ever had. A good story every week, some poetry to please the women folks, and a column or two of fresh humor to make us laugh and keep our lives running on regular schedule time, just about enough of politics, all the news that is worth a busy man's time to read, every important local event written up in a breezy, readable style, and advertisements of all the public sales and of the stores and shops that offer us bargains. Yes, sir; your paper is good enough for me—worth twice what you ask for it—and I want to pay you a year's subscription for myself, and here are four dollars more, for which you may send your paper to my son out West, and my daughter down South, for they both like to get the news from the old home, and you give them more of it in one issue of your paper than I could write in twenty letters. That's all I've got to say to-day. Come out and see me when I begin to make cider, and bring a jug along if you've got one, and if you haven't, I've got one to lend you; good-bye."

And the Old Subscriber from up the creek went out with a smile upon his face that began below his left ear and spread leisurely about over his face and then quietly meandered back to the place of beginning.

The village editor was about to pinch himself to assure himself that he was really wide awake, when the cry of "copy!" came to his ears, and then he didn't think it necessary to pinch himself. He only folded up three crisp two dollar bills and put them in his pocket with the beautiful thought that this world in which we live is not half so bad a world as folks sometimes dream it is.

The cannon with which the Albany bi-centennial salute is to be fired was first mounted over 250 years ago.

Fitz John Porter's Restoration.

THE FINAL STAGES OF A DISPUTE PROLONGED THROUGH TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

The President's nomination of Fitz John Porter to a colonel in the army was the necessary sequence of his having approved the act of Congress under which this nomination becomes possible. The confirmation of the appointment will be a no less natural sequence from the majority of the votes cast in the Senate in favor of the act.

In future years this restoration of General Porter will be looked upon as a typical example of the desire of the American people to do justice, yet perhaps with some wonder on the part of those who do not study minutely the history of our times, at the long delay in his vindication. But there is properly nothing surprising either in the original condemnation by court martial or in the long postponement of this practical reversal of it. The trial by court martial occurred soon after the second battle of Bull Run, on whose events it was based, when testimony and reports from the Union side were alone accessable, the war still continuing. It occurred when there had begun to be a fear or suspicion in some quarters of the formation of cabals among high officers, by which, unless checked, patriotism would be subordinated to personal favoritism for this or the other leader. Eking out its ascertainable facts with surmise and inference, the court possibly reached a sort of cumulative judgment against several incidents in Gen. Porter's conduct, when no one of them standing alone would have been considered to destroy his previous reputation as a brave and loyal soldier.

Porter's first alleged offence was that, having received from General Pope, during the evening of Aug. 27, 1862, an order to march his corps at 1 o'clock in the morning to Bristoe Station, with the explanation that "it is necessary on all accounts that you should be here by daylight," he did not start until 3, and did not arrive with his advance till an hour before noon. Of course Gen. Porter took a risk in this delay, under a positive order, but it was shown that he consulted his division commanders, Gens. Morell, Sykes, and Butterfield, who all agreed that a liberal compliance with the order was impracticable, from the fatigue of the troops, the darkness of the night, and the blocking of the road by wagon trains. It is also admitted that the failure to comply with the order did not unfavorably affect the campaign.

The second accusation against Porter was that he did not move his troops in strict accordance with a joint order given to McDowell and himself on the morning of Aug. 29, thus leaving his corps practically unused in the aid of the operations of that day. The third accusation was that he did not obey at all a specific order sent by Gen. Pope at 4½ p. m. of that day to go into action against the enemy.

Thousands of pages of testimony and argument have been printed on these points, the upshot being that the accusations were literally correct, but subject to the explanation that both of Pope's orders were sent under the supposition of a state of things different from one actually existing in Porter's front, thus placing upon the latter the necessity of exercising the degree of discretion imposed upon a corps commander. In the wording of the orders there was also some conflict with the facts.

In addition, the court martial of 1862 had before it private despaches from Porter to Burnside, of Aug. 27, containing such expressions as "if you can get me away, do so," and "inform McClellan, that I may know that I am doing right." The next day he telegraphed to Burnside that the latter would "hear of us soon by way of Alexandria;" and on the 29th he informed Burnside that "Pope went to Centreville with the last two [Heintzelman and Reno] as a body guard, at the time not knowing where the enemy was. * * I hope Mac's at work, and we will soon get ordered out of this." There is little doubt that the court martial interpreted Gen. Porter's acts by the light of these and other expressions, showing a profound disgust at what was going on. It was apparently inclined to consider him in no proper frame of mind to judge of the enemy's strength, and in one, rather, to be misled into excuses for inaction.

But when, sixteen years later, a Board of Inquiry composed of eminent soldiers, Schofield, Terry and Getty, reviewed the whole matter with much better opportunities for information, they found that General Porter's view of the actual military situation in his front on Aug. 29 had been surprisingly correct, and was confirmed by the testimony of Longstreet and other Confederate officers there present. They rendered unanimously a professional opinion to the effect that Gen. Porter's actual conduct had shown true military judgment, and that the suppositions of his accusers as to the actual situation of things had been entirely mistaken. With such testimony as to actual conduct hostile inferences drawn from private despatches to a brother officer were dismissed as irrelevant.

Until a competent Board of Inquiry should examine the case, Gen. Porter's exoneration had been practically hopeless, because the matter was thoroughly complicated in Congress with party politics. But when such a Board, officially appointed for this express purpose, had made a prolonged examination, and had declared him to be not guilty of the offences of which the court martial had convicted him, his restoration became only a matter of time. A technical objection caused President Arthur to veto the bill passed by the Forty-eigth Congress for his relief, but the action taken by the Forty-ninth has been more fortunate.

It Went.

A citizen in Detroit has had his faith in human nature rudely shaken. One day when the rain was falling fast he saw a young man and a young woman paddling through the wet, umbrellaless. He was near his own door. So, with rare philanthropy, he thrust his silk umbrella into the hand of the astonished young man, saying, "Take this; you have a lady with you. You can bring it back to-morrow to that house there." The young man took the umbrella, and the good citizen of Detroit hasn't seen it since.

The Chinese Ruler's Bride.

HOW THE GREAT CELESTIAL SELECTED HIS LITTLE MONGOLIAN HELPMEET.

It looks very much as if the year of our Lord 1886 will be noted in history as remarkable for a kind of epidemic of matrimony in high places. First of all we have the Duke of Braganza's marriage at Lisbon, followed by that of President Cleveland at Washington and now the ponderous festivities of a Celestial wedding are about to unite Kwang Zu, the young Emperor of China to the damsel of his choice. The latter is said to be the daughter of a mandakin named Tao-Tai, of the province of Tchen Kiang, and it is asserted by competent authorities that she is exceedingly lovely and clever. At any rate the young monarch of 400,000,000 subjects will be alone to blame if she is not, for he personally selected her from among about 120 girls who had been gathered together from all parts of China for his inspection.

The latter took place at the end of April last, and, as it was somewhat curious, a short description thereof may prove of interest to all those who are in any way matrimonially inclined.

Since the beginning of the Mandehu dynasty in China it has always been customary that the Emperors should select their wives from among the daughters of those families who belong to the Pa-Chi Chi-Jen. These are the descendants of the warriors who took part in the Tartar invasion of China 200 years ago, and who susequently settled in the country. A list of these families, carefully written up to date, as far as births, marriages and deaths are concerned, is kept at each provincial capital, and in March last all the members thereof who had daughters between the ages of twelve and sixteen were ordered to bring them to Pekin for inspection. On the night before the day fixed for the inspection the long procession of covered carts, in which the girls were seated with their fathers, was set in motion, and at daybreak reached the northern gate of the Imperial Palace. Shortly afterwards the young Emperor, accompanied by his mother and attended by a large body of eunuchs, entered the court yard and took up his position near a table on which were placed a number of wooden slips, each marked with the name, age and clan of the candidate. The Emperor, taking one of the slips, reads out the name written thereon, whereupon the girl in question was led up to him by the eunuchs, while her father, with the Governor and Deputy Governor of the province to which she belonged, threw themselves on the ground and remained prostrate until dismissed by their imperial master. The girl stood upright, divested of her garments, while the Emperor inspected her closely, talked to her and questioned her father and the Governor of the Province about her. If she did not please him he merely threw the little tablet into a waste basket and motioned her away with a wave of the hand. In the cases, however, where the young damsel obtained his approval he placed the slip with her name carefully on one side, having previously marked it in red with a one two or three according to the measure in which she had pleased him. After having all been duly inspected in this manner the girls reentered their conveyances and retired to their residences in the city. Four days later those who had not been favored with the Imperial approval were notified of the fact and permitted to return to

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble at the Opera House, in the City of Harrisburg, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, August 18, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor General, Sec'y of Internal Affairs, Congressman-at-Large.

The Convention will consist of 359 Representative Delegates, selected under the rules of the party from the respective Assembly Districts of the State, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes, amounting to 500 or more, in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

W. U. HENSEL.
Chairman Dem. State Committee.
J. B. LICHTY, Sec'y.

BUCKALEW IN DANVILLE.

From notes taken by S. N. Walker Court Reporter, we give below the main parts of Senator Buckalew's address, delivered at the Court House, Danville, on last Saturday evening July 10th.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

I have been long of the opinion, and that opinion has deepened and strengthened with the course of years, that it is absolutely necessary to introduce into the government of these United States, and into the fundamental law by which that government is created a few radical and far-reaching changes of system; for, with us, as with other governments that have preceded us in the history of the world, in course of time various forms of abuse have arisen to trouble and vex us, and it is necessary that we should erect guards against them, take the amplest securities against their increase and against their deleterious operation.

Under our present system, we choose the great officer of the government, the president, through a form of electoral colleges, chosen and assembling in each state, the number of members in a college being equal to the total of representatives and senators for the state. Upon their meeting at the seat of government, each college in its own state, they vote by ballot for candidates for president and vicepresident, and report their votes to Washington, where they are counted.

This machinery, which was intended by those who framed the constitution of the United States to be a salutary and effectual arrangement for the choice of a president by men of great wisdom and merit in each state, has utterly failed of its original purpose. The choice of electors, the meeting of electors, their voting in what are called colleges—all this has become mere matter of form; for they, in every instance, are expected to support particular candidates. The people do not use this form, except by compulsion, because such is the only legal method of expressing their opinions in a presidential election. They intend to vote for A or B. or C for president of the United States: they are obliged to express themselves through this cumbrous, useless, and in some respects dangerous, arrangement. We are going on under a system, therefore, originally intended to be effectual, but which has become mere form, and which, in certain posibilities of the future, may become possitively disastrous; for, in a close presidential election, if we conceive that the electors in any state should be corrupt, then, voting—as they do by secret ballot they could defeat the will of the people with impunity and even without detection. But it is sufficient for the present to say that all this constitutional machinery is useless, and ought to be abolished for that reason alone.

What may be proposed as a substitute for it? This question may be answered in few words. Allow the people to vote directly, each man for himself, for the candidate of his choice for the office of president, and provide that the votes in each state shall be reported to the seat of government in the state precisely as the votes for governor are reported, and that the governor, the secretary of the commonwealth and the chief justice of the state shall receive the returns, and assign to each candidate a proportion or share of the electoral votes of the state, exactly in ratio to the popular vote which has been given him; the result of which will be that in each state each candidate for the presidential office will get an electoral vote exactly according to public opinion in the state, and the will of the people will be transmitted to Washington, and will there be duly pronounced.

What are the special advantages of this change of system? I will mention but one, although there are several. It is the most certain and effectual plan ever devised to render presidential elections both fair and pure, and of good repute. Now a fraudulent, corrupt, or otherwise sinister vote of five or ten thousand in Pennsylvania or New York may control the whole electoral vote of the state at any election; it may be the "balance-of-power" vote, and determine the result. Take our own state. Suppose that at the next presidential election each party has about 400,000 votes, and can poll them and take the necessary steps for that purpose. About an equal number are ranged under each of the great banners of political party, and there is a corrupt or influenced vote in the great centers of population and of human life of but five or ten thousand, what is the result? That the thirty electoral votes of Pennsylvania for president may be transferred from one party and given to the other, making a change of sixty electoral votes in the choice of president, and you can't help it. Four hundred thousand men may struggle during a long election campaign; exerting themselves to the utmost, expending their means, time and labor, their utmost energies honestly in behalf of what they believe to be principles of importance to the government of the country, and in behalf of a candidate fit for the high office for which they support him; and yet all their labor, exertion and patriotism may be wasted because a corrupt or managed vote in Philadelphia or Pittsburg is cast into the opposing scale, by which they will not only lose their votes in the election, but by which all their just share of power will be transferred to the other side. Say that the opposite party was entitled to fifteen electoral votes, because they had about half the votes in the state, that the party virtually disfranchised was entitled to the other fifteen, because they had the other half. Do you not see that, under our present system, these five or ten thousand bad votes, bought up in the corruption-market, or otherwise obtained by illegitimate means, contro! the vote of the state and disfranchise half of the honest voters therein?

You may preach against electoral corruption until you become blind and grayheaded, and you won't stop it; it is increasing in this country, and it must increase as the country grows richer, as the number of offices to be filled shall become greater. Preaching against it will not accomplish your purpose; you may check the evil a little, but you cannot destroy it, as long as human nature remains what it is, and men—even in our stage of civilization—can be illegitimately influenced in public elections. You know all this very well.

But, by allowing each voter to vote for his candidate for president, with the certainty that his vote will be reported as votes for governors are reported, and that his candidate will get his complete share of the electoral vote of the state, in proportion to the popular vote given him, what is the result? That is what I propose to point out to you. Observe, if you divide the popular vote of this state, the 800,000 votes, by 30, you have about 27,000 popular votes for one electoral vote, that would be what is called "the ratio," 27,000. It would now require about that number of votes in Pennsylvania, under this plan, to secure one electoral vote at Washington, sent there from the returns at Harrisburg; and, as our population increases, the ratio for an elector will increase also. At no remote day it will reach forty or fifty thousand; so that, when your high officers of state—the governor, the secretary of the commonwealth and the chief justice—come to count the popular vote, and to assign to each candidate his share of the electoral vote, they will give an electoral vote to each candidate for every forty or fifty thousand votes he has received from the people. Do you not perceive that a corrupt vote in Philadelphia of five or ten, or even fifteen or twenty thousand, would not make an atom of change in the result? Twenty thousand would be but one-half an electoral ratio, and would not control one vote, and of course any ordinary corrupt vote of ten or fifteen thousand would amount to nothing upon the result. But suppose you have forty or fifty thousand corrupt voters, they could control the casting of only one electoral vote instead of thirty, as at present. Do you not see that the motive for corrupting elections would be cut out of our system, would no longer largely exist in it? Do you not see that men would not spend money to buy votes when those votes were not to affect the general result? There would be no motive for corruption, and we would get purity in our great elections, and honesty and fair play. At present, the party that resorts to improper influences is the one likeliest to win. It is like gambling, and the party that wins sweeps the board.

Under the honest and fair system that I have stated, each party would get just what it is entitled to. I say, therefore, that this change would reach down to the very foundations of our system, would eradicate the motive for corruption and illegitimate influence which attend our great elections, would secure to the people equal rights in their elections, and the ultimate result would be an honest and pure government, which is the legitimate object for which elections are held.

In conclusion upon this point I will mention one fact:—You remember that, in 1876, in the election canvass between Hayes and Tilden, there was great excitement. I am not going to discuss what happened—the merits of the returning-board in Louisiana, nor the action of Congress—I am on another point. I then wrote a proposition for changing the constitution of the United States in this particular—putting into form the ideas I have mentioned to-night—and sent it to Mr. Maish of York county, a gentleman of great ability and perfect integrity of purpose who was then in the House of Representatives. He presented it, and it was referred to a select committe, and was fully considered and agreed to by the committee: it was then by that committee reported back to the House, accompanied by a written report which explained the proposition and put it upon the grounds which no one, I venture to say, can ever answer. But, shortly afterwards my friend Mr. Maish, under the principle of rotation in office, that some of us value so highly, was left at home and his place was supplied by another. The proposition sleeps, but it may be wakened to life. When we have another terrible danger over a presidential election, people will wake to the necessity of amendment. But I think it proper now, in time of peace and quiet, when the passions are not up, when no individual interests are involved, when party passion is silent, that this plan shall be considered and action taken upon it by Congress, and the subject submitted to the people of the states. If it is so submitted it will be certainly and promptly adopted.

THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We reside in a congressional district of very peculiar formation. It extends from the line of Lycoming to the Lehigh valley, and beyond it to the Delaware river, and up that river as far as Port Jervis on the New York and Erie railroad. You pick up Montour then you go east, and pick up Columbia; then comes a tier of townships across western Luzerne, all the way down to the Schuylkill border, by which you get a little corner of connection across into the Lehigh valley; you then pass east, picking up a tier of townships and boroughs through the south end of Luzerne and the Hazelton country, until you reach the line of Lackawanna; you then drop down the Lehigh river and pick up Carbon county, pass across to the Delaware river, go up it, as I have already mentioned taking the counties of Monroe and Pike; and then you come back over the Pocono mountain into the Lackawanna valley; run down, and pick up some townships and boroughs, until you come to the city of Scranton; and then you hook out the old twelfth ward of that city—and that makes your district. That is, the way the district was made, in 1873, by picking out and piling up together all the Democratic majorities that could be found in this section of Pennsylvania, thus giving us some eight or nine thousand majority; so that the Democratic party on one occasion, could run three candidates against one Republican, and yet elect one of their men to Congress. That was the case when Mr. Klotz was first elected. Captain Brockway ran as an independent candidate. Mr. Orvis ran as the Greenback candidate, but most of his vote was from the Democratic party, and Mr. Klotz ran as the regular candidate; and, though the vote of the majority party of the district was distributed among these three candidates, the lowest of the three getting nearly two thousand votes, the regular nominee was elected, having a clear majority over General Albright, the Republican candidate. In this district, the Republican vote was virtually obliterated by the action of the Republican legislature which passed the bill. The legislative majority said to their political friends in this district, "You must submit to extinguishment for ten years, you can elect nobody, but we will take all the Democratic majorities in Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne, Columbia and Montour, and pile them into one huge mass, and then they won't do any mischief in neighboring districts." That is the way the bill was made. It was a very unnatural district; very little social intercourse between the people of the eastern end of the district and those of the western end; very little of business relations between the two sections—almost as widely separated as if the main chain of the Allegheny mountains lay between as a line of division.

HISTORY.

What has been the history of this district? For the first four years a representative in Congress was chosen from the Lackawanna division of the district; for the second four years, the representative was chosen from Carbon county; for the third four years, the representative has been chosen from the county of Monroe; so that for twelve years the congressman has been taken from the eastern side of the district. The constitutional duration of the apportionment would be ten years; but, as the legislature and the governor did not agree about a new bill of apportionment, the old bill continues, and another election must be held under it before a new apportionment can be made.

Now let us go back into a little local history of our own. The county of Columbia was erected at the sessions of 1812-13; it has, therefore, had an existence about seventy-four years. Montour county was cut from it in 1850, but has always remained with it since that time in the same congressional district. From the year 1812 down to the present time, the county of Columbia within its present territory, has furnished a representative in Congress for barely two years. Dr. Leib, of Catawissa, was elected, for a single term, in 1844. He was beaten for re-election by the vote of Luzerne county. This is the record of Columbia county as now bounded. Montour county had Dr. Petriken as representative in Congress; that is the territory now composing Montour—it was not then erected into a separate counts—was represented by Dr. Petriken from 1834 to 1838. And again, in 1856, John G. Montgomery, a distinguished member of your bar, and a reputable and able citizen of Danville, was elected to Congress. He died before his service began, of the National-Hotel disease, at Washington, and Mr. Leidy of your town was chosen to fill out his two years' term. Since that time when we were connected with Bradford, the election of Strawbridge, a Republican congressman, took place; which with Democrats, I believe, does not count. This is the record.

Neither county has been locally represented during the last twelve years while we have been with the counties on the Lehigh and the Delaware; and before that time, throughout this long period since Columbia county was erected—three-fourths of a century—she has had Dr. Leib one term of two years, and the town of Danville a Democratic representative barely six years. This is the record of the past.

In 1856, when Montour county named Mr. Montgomery for representative to Congress, what was done in Columbia county? He had served the winter before in the House at Harrisburg, while I was in the Senate. I knew him to be a man of thorugh integrity; his whole course while he was a member of the house was without reproach, his record was clear and able. Although there were between our two counties remains of old local feeling what did we in Columbia do? Get up a candidate there against Montour? Allow anybody to come out in Columbia as a candidate against that fit man? No, we went to work among our people, and said to them "This man is to be trusted; he is fit for the place; he will do himself honor and will do you honor, if you agree to send him to Congress." Accordingly, upon consideration, our people joined Montour, united our strength with hers, and we went up to a conference with Luzerne and Wyoming united. What was the result? Mr. Montgomery was nominated and elected. Afterward, when his death opened a vacancy, Mr. Leidy was named to succeed him; the same united action was repeated, and he was elected and served. We have not had any nomination in this congressional district for twelve years, because our two counties have been separate, pulling different ways; and we shall get no representative for the remaining two years that we are to continue in this district, if our counties are apart in action. Precisely the same causes that have produced results in six nominations are sufficient to produce the same result in the seventh. If our two counties go together, united, and say to our brethren of the east "We are not this time divided, we are together; it is high time that some semblance of fairplay and justice in nominations in our district should have place, and we are here to ask what is our clear and reasonable right," we shall succeed.

In what manner this united action shall be secured is not for me to say: it is your own matter; you are to decide it for yourselves, and I am content to abide by your judgment. But I desire to say to you that, if at any time I shall represent any portion of the people of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, I shall go there for earnest work, and one purpose will be to take up the Maish amendment of 1877 and see if it cannot be passed and sent down to the people for adoption.

We ought, in connection with it, to reform our system of selecting members of Congress. This vicious practice of gerrymandering states ought to be cut up by the roots: there is a very simple way of doing it. No such district as this in which we now stand should be permitted to be made. Does not every one know that, while the Democratic party of this state is entitled by numbers to thirteen members of Congress, it has but eight? That result is produced by gerrymandering, by an unscrupulous legislature's cutting up the state into improper districts. That ought to be stopped. There is no reason why it should not be stopped. It only requires that Congress shall withdraw the act which commands the states to divide their territory up into single districts by their legislatures every ten years, and that there be substituted for that plan, a plan perfectly plain and simple, by which each division of the people in every state will get its proper share of members of Congress. I cannot, however, go into that subject to-night.

Change in Rules.

The Rules of the Democratic party as amended last year made a change in the manner of voting for delegates. Heretofore the cumulative system has been in use, but that is abolished and the rule is as follows: "Voters at delegate elections may cast as many votes as there are delegates to be elected, but not more than one vote for any one delegate. And in the case of a tie vote between delegates, the question shall be decided by drawing lots; a tie upon instructions from a district by dividing the vote."

Colonel Norris' Blunder.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Colonel Quay's candidate for Auditor General, Major Norris, is getting into hot water. At Gettysburg the other day he opened his campaign with a furious assault upon the Third Army Corps and upon General Sickles, who with his friends has replied in person giving Norris the lie. They go further and say Norris knew he was mistaken as to alleged facts related before he made his speech, but said it was too late to avoid the error, as his address was in print. Of course the old soldiers are intensely angered at him, not only for his misrepresentation but for the ill taste he displayed in turning the occasion to one of controversy and altercation. The reception given to General Sickles and the increased affection shown him since the Norris attack, go further to prove with what disfavor it has been received. The Republican politicians are apprehensive that Norris will continue to make a fool of himself. He was not put on the ticket for his gift of gab, but because he could be relied on by the bosses, managers and speculators of the Treasury ring to help administer a big treasury balance.

The President has been vigorously attacked in the Senate for his free use of the veto power in cutting off pension bills that had not sufficient merit to get through the Pension office. Thousands of dollars were recklessly voted away by congress, but the President as the watch-dog of the Treasury has set the seal of condemnation upon the practice, and he will be sustained in his action. He is not likely to be intimidated by pension sharks even though they wear the garb of United States Senators. All honest soldiers will thank the President for his efforts in putting a stop to the run on the treasury by mere pretenders, and the campaign literature which republican senators are endeavoring to manufacture out of this matter will fall flat before a public that knows how to admire an honest and fearless administration.

A young Philadelphia cooper has just accomplished the perilous feat of going through the Whirlpool rapids at Niagara. He built a barrel and shut himself inside of it and was dropped out of a boat. No other human being has ever traveled this same stream, except the Captain of the Maid o' the Mist who went through with his boat. Another man is now made famous by his foolhardy and unnecessary exposure. He may be possessed of a certain sort of courage, but he is sadly lacking in common-sense.

A bill has passed the House providing for sessions of the United States District Court to be held at Scranton. The counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Bradford and Columbia are embraced in the bill. This will be a great saving of expense to parties who are now obliged to go to Pittsburg. The bill has not passed the Senate, but is likely to do so.

A bill has passed the Senate granting pensions to all persons who served 60 days or more in the Mexican war, and the widows of such, who are sixty-two years of age. The rate is $8 a month.

Democrats should bear in mind that the delegate election, will be held on Monday, July 26th, and the convention on Tuesday the 27. Make your arrangements to attend the election, and let there be a full vote.

Gladstone and Home Rule have been defeated, and a new ministry will be formed.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, August 14, 1886,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of land, situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by Third street, on the east by lot of Reuben Moyer, on the south by second St. and on the west by an alley, said lot being numbered or marked in the general plan of said town of Berwick No. (158) one hundred fifty-eight and being one hundred and eighty one and one-half feet in length and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out buildings. A lot of fruit trees on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of David Gross vs. John F. Keller and to be sold as the property of John F. Keller.

GUY JACOBY, Atty.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

Get the Genuine.

jy.9-4t.r

LIVER COMPLAINT

SYMPTOMS: *Bad breath; a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for consumption.*

How Cured.

"I have been afflicted many years with dyspepsia, sick headache and pain in the region of the kidneys caused by torpid liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians prescriptions without success, health failing all the time. During last Fall and Winter I was obliged to suspend the most of my labor in my field of Home Missionary work on account of my health. Early this Spring I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since then than for years before. I use the medicine to relive me when, by exposure or over-exertion, I discover the symptoms of my disease returning. The Regulator relieves me at once, and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off bilious attacks."—Jos. E. WHEELER, Cumberland Pres. Minister, Lebanon, Mo.

TEWKSBURY'S SPACE.

Delegate Election, July 26.
Convention, July 27.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
(Subject to action of Democratic Convention,)
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.

"The people's law is habitually violated, evaded and defied."

"No free government can long exist where the organic law of the State is habitually defied."

"The Constitution of 1874 is not communistic. It assails no right of property, nor does it give countenance to principles which would degrade or demoralize society.

"The Constitution cannot wholly enforce itself, nor could it provide detailed regulations for its enforcement; these must be provided by the Legislature."

"In the selection of members of the Legislature at the next general election, select only such as are pledged to the long-neglected work of Constitutional enforcement."—*From address of Constitutional Committee*, 1886.

The people, through the ballot box, should upon all laws, sumptuary or organic, have an opportunity to express their opinion, before becoming a settled law. Let all be equal before law. No monopoly, no aristocracy.

Democrats of Columbia County: The above are my sentiments and if nominated and elected, pledge myself to labor in all honorable ways to carry it into effect.

Truly Yours,
E. M. TEWKSBURY.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
C. G. MURPHY,
Of Centralia.

Only one vote can be given to each candidate for delegate under the recent amendment to the rules.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CHARLES REICHART,
Of Main Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party. Delegate election will be held July 26, Convention, July 27.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
I. K. KRICKBAUM,

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JAMES LAKE,
Of Scott Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
F. L. SHUMAN,
Of Catawissa.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FARTHEST NORTH!

Three Years of Arctic Service.

By A. W. GREELY, Lieut. U. S. Army, Com'g Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-4.

Two Vols., Royal 8vo, with Steel Portrait, over 100 Illustrations and the Official Maps and Charts. Sold only by Subscription.

"Sumptuous volumes, set off with realistic illustrations."—*N. Y. Sun.*
"Volumes in every way satisfactory and complete."—*N. Y. Post.*
"Modest, straightforward and manly."—*Philadelphia Press.*
"Admirable alike for the body of information it contains and for the scientific spirit which it discloses."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"Profusely illustrated. Abounds with lively descriptions."—*Chicago Tribune.*
"The most remarkable work ever produced upon the subject of Arctic explorations."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A Special Agent Wanted in Every City and Town.

Address, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 920 Walnut St., Phila., or 743 Broadway, New York.

July 16 4t r.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefited by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for it. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

"The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillo Arthur Mayer, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Heidelden*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA

FOR SALE BY C. B. ROBBINS, BLOOMSBURG, PA. (j 9 6ms.

Philadelphia Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 15.75@16
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00@3.35; Penn'a family, 3.75@4.00 Ohio clear, 4.00@4.12½ winter pa ent 4.75@5.85; Penna. roller process, 4.10@4.40
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 90½
RYE—88
CORN.—47@48
OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 36
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 13.00, fair to good Western and New York, 8.00@11.00; medium Western and New York, 5@9.; Cut hay as to quality 13.@15. Rye straw 17, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9@10.
POTATOES.—New 1.25@3.25 per bbl.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13; western 12½.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 20
Creamery Extra 21, Western extra 18, fair 15@17.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 9@10 Turkeys 8@9.
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 13 Turkey 12 13. ducks 11@13.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	85@90	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	45	60
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	14	16
Eggs	14	16
Potatoes	70	80
Hams	11	14
Dried A. e	03	05
Side and shoulder	06	09
Chickens	19	1
Turkeys	12	14
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		7.00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, 4 & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus, $3.25

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decedent as shown by his first and final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, September 4th 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL
ta. Auditor.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Aaron Hendershott, late of the town of Rhoadsburg, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Aaron Hendershott, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executrix, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same without delay to

LAVINA HENDERSHOTT,
GEO. E. ELWELL, Atty. Executrix.
[M 28]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas McHenry late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Silas McHenry, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same without delay to

WILLIAM L. McHENRY
Stillwater, Pa. Executor.
J18 6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sitler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

J.25-6t WILLIAM LAMON, Adm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eli Pealer, late of Fishingcreek twp.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

J46t JACOB GEISINGER, Adm.

Administrator's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary Walters, late of Madison Twp., deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, July 31, '86,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Madison Twp., Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in a public road leading from White Hall to Jerseytown on line of lands of Wm. McBride, thence along said road south thirty-eight degrees east twenty-eight perches, thence by same south forty-nine degrees east eight perches, thence by same south fifty-seven and one-fourth degrees, eleven and five-tenths perches, thence by lands of Wm. McBride north forty-two degrees east eighty-nine and three-tenths perches, thence by same south thirty seven degrees east forty-two and five-tenths perches to another public road, thence by land of Jacob Girton forty-three and one-fourth degrees west ninety-eight perches, thence by lands of Jacob Biddle north forty-nine degrees west eighty-seven and five-tenths perches, thence by land of Wm. McBride north forty-four and one-half degrees east twenty and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, containing

31 ACRES

and seventy perches, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

[j11] REV, H. C. MUNRO,
LITTLES, Attys. Administrator.

PAILS Indestructable, **PERFECT.**

Made in one piece from pure wood pulp—not paper—without seam, no hoops, no taste, no smell. CLEAN, LIGHT, STRONG, DURABLE. Invaluable for Kitchen and Dairy use. Manufactured by Oswego Indurated Fibre Co OSWEGO, N. Y. Ask your grocer for them. June 23 4t d.

Not the Largest, but the Newest Best and Cheapest Show In Existence.

WALTER L. MAIN'S

New Great Golden International Show.

Bloomsburg, Friday July 23, '86.

Admission, only 25 Cents.

MONSTER PAVILION THEATRE WITH STAGE AND SCENERY.

GREAT MORAL MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS.

Funniest of all Funny Humpty Dumpty troupes and exposition of

TRAINED ANIMALS.

Blanchard's $5,000 Troupe of

TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

MAY'S EDUCATED DOGS AND CANINE COMEDIANS.

Jumbo and Goliath,

The Tallest Span of Horses Ever Harnessed.

Mr. S. Biglow, Strongest Man Living,

Who Out-Pulls the Most Powerful Team of Horses that Can be Produced.

A Small Army of First-Class Performers,

Trained Birds and Real Living Trained Alligators.

We Guarantee Satisfaction or Refund the ADMISSION FEE!

And are the only show in America that dare make such an offer. You will see the show inside the canvass and not on the street and bill boards.

ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

TWO DAILY EXHIBITIONS.

BAND PARADE AT 12 1:5.

THE GRANDEST

FREE HIGH ASCENSION!

Ever Witnessed by Mortal Eyes, at 12:45 P. M.

Free for All! Free for All!

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE ARE SELLING THE

OSBORNE

Self Binder, Harvesters & Mowers.

We have the only full steel frame binder in market, and are selling it at fair prices. Don't be talked into buying 1884 and 1885 machines at the price we are selling 1886 machines.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR 2 NEW MOWERS.

REAR AND FRONT CUT. ALSO OUR

Junior Right-Hand Binder.

the only one in the country for sale, and you will be convinced. A full line of Osborne repairs always on hand. We can also furnish repairs for all of the old make of Osborne machines. Constantly on hand a full line of knives, rivets, etc., for all makes of reapers and mowers.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. ADAMS & CO.,

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

HENRY CLAY,
LONDRES,
NORMAL,
INDIAN PRINCESS,
SAMSON,
SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES,

FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.

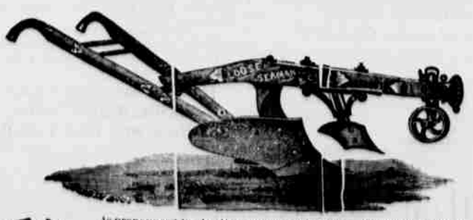
FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
POP CORN
BALLS.

THE HAMBURG CHAMPION PLOW



is pronounced by leading farmers superior to any plow in the market for lightness of draught and durability. Its work is unexcelled. Also

BOWERS' PATENT.

REVERSIBLE PLOW SHARE.

Farmers will find this invention a saving to them of at least two-thirds the expense for plow shares. These shares are fitted to all leading chilled plows.

FOR SALE BY

FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE, LIMITED,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	8:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:17 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:39 p. m.	4:13 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:45 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:23 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

WANTED.—Second hand copying press, in good order. Must be cheap.
J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.

FOR SALE.—One new Sloan side bar buggy. One Sloan jump-seat carriage in good condition with shafts, pole and brake. One old buggy. One double heater. Inquire of L. E. Waller. july

A very handsome walnut counter desk, suitable for store or office, will be sold at less than half cost price. Apply to
J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.

Rev. H. C. Monro, administrator, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Madison township on Saturday, July 31. See advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell 40 or 50 acres, more or less, to suit purchasers, from the south side of his farm in Hemlock township. Three good springs of water, good building site, public road through the land, about 5 acres of timber, small stream of water through land. Price $15 per acre in payments. For particulars inquire of Reuben Bomboy, Buckhorn, or Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. J4,6 mos.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof, water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa fronting on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.
MICHAEL F EVERLY
April 7. '86. tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots on Canal street. Desirable, cheap homes, and pay well to rent.

Also, one of the finest residences in Bloomsburg, corner of Fifth and Centre streets. Having all the latest improvements, steam heat, water, gas, water closets and bath room. Good barn, fruit and ornamental trees, large lot. A rare chance for a fine home. Apply to
J. H. MAIZE,
Cor. Main and Centre Sts.

Apportionment of Delegates.

Apportionment of delegates under vote for Governor in 1882, allowing a ratio of 60 votes for a delegate.

District.	Vote in 1882.	No. of Delegates
Beaver,	193	3
Berwick, E.	212	2
" W.		2
Benton,	226	4
Bloom, E.	262	4
" W.	157	3
Briarcreek,	132	2
Catawissa,	224	4
Centralia,	130	2
Centre,	173	3
Conyngham, N.	75	2
" S.	83	2
Fishingcreek,	262	4
Franklin,	59	2
Greenwood,	164	3
Hemlock,	145	2
Jackson,	123	2
Locust,	248	4
Madison,	168	3
Main,	136	2
Mifflin,	193	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2
Orange,	115	2
Roaringcreek,	70	2
Pine,	97	2
Scott, W.	60	2
" E.	103	2
Sugarloaf,	167	3
Total,		75

Under this apportionment Benton, Bloom West, Catawissa, Greenwood and Sugarloaf, each get an additional delegate, over what they had under the ratio of 67 votes to a delegate, when the whole number of delegates was limited to seventy.

Personal.

Mrs. Bellas of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. H. W. Sloan.

L. S. Wintersteen Esq. went to Blair county on legal business on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell and children of Towanda, are visiting relatives here.

W. C. McKinney and family will leave for the West on Monday. They will reside at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

Mr. E. R. Drinker and family, with several friends, spent the past week in the woods of Lackawanna county.

Mrs. D. D. Bolich, of Mt. Carmel, and Mrs. J. S. Seibert, of Bellefonte, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn last week.

Mr. R. E. Pettit, superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania R. R., was visiting at Rev. D. J. Waller's, the first of the week.

Rev. L. Zahner started for Omaha on Wednesday, and will be absent for two weeks. There will be no services in the Episcopal church for the next two Sundays.

Trout fishing season closed on the 15th.

C. M. Vanderslice has added an omnibus to his livery.

A new balcony is being built on the second story of the Exchange Hotel.

There will be an adjourned court on Saturday, when motions may be made.

The Lutheran Sunday school will give a picnic in Oak Grove, Wednesday of next week.

L. E. Waller is having built a large porch on the south side of his Fifth street residence.

Rev. Joshua H. Derr of Catawissa will hold Divine service in the Reformed church next Sunday morning July 18th.

Miss Lena Gross, daughter of Peter Gross of this place, and John Donegar of Lock Haven were married on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Lulu Potter has been chosen as teacher in the A grammar school, and Miss Ida Bernhard, the B grammar school at Nanticoke.

Don't forget to come to Main's Great International Show. Admission only 25cts; children under 10 years old, 15 cts. in afternoon. July 23rd.

The Berwick *Independent* has been changed to the Berwick *Democrat*, and is now under the management of G. W. Foote, of Mifflinburg, Pa.

Mrs. Edward Worthington, formerly Miss Alice Thomas, daughter of C. I. Thomas of this town, died at her home in Emporia, Kansas, on the 4th inst, aged 31 years.

Chandlee Eves of Millville has been appointed by Gov. Pattison as a delegate to the National Farmers' Congress to be held at St. Paul, Minn, on August 25, 26 and 27.

Mrs. Mary Sparks, widow of the late James Sparks, and mother of Mrs. Harvey Smith, Sixth St., town, died at her home in Philadelphia on Friday last, aged 72 years.

Anna, daughter of William Barton of Hazleton, died at the residence of her grandmother Mrs. Catharine Barton in Espy on Saturday evening. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

William Hulme of Benton township has one of the finest farms in the county, and he knows how to conduct it. On Tuesday morning he cut 11 acres of grain before dinner with two reapers and 16 men.

Miss Lavilla McHenry, daughter of Thomas McHenry of Orange township, died last Friday, aged 25 years. Her illness was a lingering one. The funeral was held on Sunday, and was very largely attended.

William Dennis has opened a branch barber shop in the basement of the Central Hotel. It is nicely fitted up, and a competent barber is in charge. His old stand in Mrs. Ent's building will be conducted as heretofore.

The delegate election tickets and papers are ready for distribution at this office. Members of Standing Committee and candidates who happen in town will please call and get them. Those not called for will be sent out by responsible persons.

Mr. Layton Runyon has placed on our tabl four luscious peaches which were grown on a tree in his lot. The four weighed 18½ ounces. It is very early for peaches, and very seldom that one sees them so large and so perfectly developed.

Centralia is having a hard time to find some one who is willing to act as tax collector. The person who was elected declined to serve, and no one has been found who will accept an appointment from the court to fill the office. The objection is that the commission allowed is not enough.

The Montour House at Danville has recently undergone a thorough overhauling in the way of paper and paint. It is handsomely decorated and elegantly furnished throughout, and is heated by steam. Among traveling men the Montour enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the State.

Four new looms have been added to the machinery of the woolen mill, making fourteen now in use. The mill started with six looms, but the demand for their goods has grown so rapidly that they have been obliged to add to their facilities to keep up with their orders. This speaks well for Caswell Bros. & Co.

NOTICE. The marvellous piece of mechanism known as the Engle Clock continues on exhibition, and those who desire to see it should embrace the opportunity at once to inspect what has always been acknowledged as a wonder of mechanical skill, in which pleasure, curiosity, and instruction are blended. The clock will be on exhibition in the Miss Peterman building until Saturday evening.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 13, 1886:

Miss Hattie Camp (2), Mr. D. E. Cole, Mr. Harry Hartman, Mr. Alfred Miller, Mr. I. M. Parks, Miss Helen L. Turrell.

CARDS.

Mrs. Hattie E. Holman.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

On Friday Main's New International Show exhibited in this place, afternoon and evening. The peformances were creditable throughout, and indeed were superior to those usually witnessed in shows of its class. The band furnished excellent music; the trained horses and dogs were worth seeing; the contortionists were A No. 1; the trapeze performances were good. Main's show is one of the best little shows on the road, as the large audience which attended on Friday evening will testify.—*Conoyburg, Pa., Rare!*

At Bloomsburg July 23rd.

John Kressler, of Scott Twp., brought in our sanctum Monday a bunch containing about one hundred heads of the Scott wheat. We examined two of the heads, the one contained 47 full grains of wheat and the other, 67. When we consider that 30 grains is the average yield of wheat, and that very frequently the yield is not more than 10 or 15, it is easy to conclude that this wheat is first-class, and that it was by good farming that Mr. Kressler was able to raise such a fine crop. The Scott wheat has large heads, with but few beards. The berry is large and very full.

There has been considerable criticism of the action of the school board in fixing the salary of the Principal at $90 a month for 12 months, when all the other teachers are paid for only 8 months. Not being on the inside of the workings of the board, and not having been able to learn the merits of the case from those who complain, we are unable to express an opinion. As a general rule however, we believe that a competent principal of the schools in a town like this should receive sufficient salary to live comfortably without being obliged to seek other employment during vacation. The question of the sufficiency of pay of the other teachers has not been raised before the board.

Malaria can be cured quickly and effectually by the use of Keller's Catarrh Remedy and Blood Purifier. One bottle generally accomplishes a cure. It is the most wonderful preparation ever discovered.

Miss Jennie W. Wells, daughter of E. C. Wells, was married on Wednesday at 12 o'clock to Mr Samuel B. Henderson of Muncy, at the Normal School Pariors in the presence of a number of invited guests. Rev. L. Zahner performed the ceremony. The party entered the parlor in the following order: Mr. D. Burns of Bedford and Mr. Polhamus of Montoursville, and Mr. Joe Wells, brother of the bride, ushers, the Groom entering with the latter; the bride entered on the arm of her father, dressed in traveling suit of dark beige. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the presents were numerous and costly. A large number of friends were present from Muncy, Lewistown, Montgomery, Catawissa, and other points. The bride and groom left on the 2:20 train and will visit New York, Boston, and Washington.

In voting instructions at the delegate election there is nothing in the law or the rules requiring that when there are two persons to be elected to the same office, one should come from each side of the river. It is the custom, however, to divide in that way, and a custom that ought to be observed so long as there are candidates from both sides suitable for the positions to which they aspire. This year we elect two Representatives and two Associate Judges, and voters should acquaint themselves with the respective residences of the candidates so they can vote accordingly. For Representative, A. L. Fritz is the only candidate from the north side of the river, while J. T. Fox, E. M. Tewksbury and F. L. Shuman reside on the south side. For Associate judge, I. K. Brickbaum and James Lake are from the north side and C. G. Murphy and Charles Reichart from the south side.

The wife of John Holt, living in Brownsville, Pa., gave birth to a female child which is without arms. The child is perfect in every other particular, and seems to be entirely healthy. The clavicle and scapula bones are well developed, but at this point the work of nature has practically ceased, although to the shoulders something resembling fingers is attached. There is one small protuberance at the point of the right shoulder and two attached to the left. The mother of the child has had three children previous to this one, all of whom were perfectly developed. As far as can be known, no malformations have appeared in the ancestry of either the father or mother of the child. Dr. O. P. Dearth, the attending physician, states the child is perfectly developed except in the one particular mentioned. The case has excited great interest and is considered a very peculiar freak of nature.—*Monroe Democrat.*

Survival of the Fittest.

For some time past the question of purity in baking powders has formed quite a feature of newspaper discussions, and eminent doctors of philosophy have given opinions as to the ingredients which compose many of the articles sold under that name. The investigations have narrowed down to the limits which awards the Royal Baking Powder the palm of purity, and several of the most distinguished scientists have testified to their conviction that no extraneous matter enters into its composition. The Royal Baking Powder company have achieved a world-wide reputation for the success which has marked their preparation of cream of tartar for baking purposes. It is indisputably shown that they have eliminated all elements of tartrate of lime, alum or other impurities, and present to the public a healthful and chemically pure article. Such widely known chemists as Henry Morton, E. G. Love, H. A. Mott, Wm. McEurtrie and others have verified its superiority over other manufactures, and testified, through practical experience, to its excellence. It is well for families to observe the fact that it costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis, the one "absolutely pure" baking powder made.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Monday, July 26th. 1886 between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the County Convention to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday July 27th. 1886 at 11 o'clock to place in nomination one person for Congress for the eleventh district, one person for State Senator for the 24th. district, two persons for Representatives, and two persons for Associate Judges, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the Standing committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee.
DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

Mifflin.

Several candidates were through here last week.

Mrs. Simon Fry is lying at the point of death.

The R. R. hands got a raise on their wages.

Harvest hands have been unusually scarce.

Johnston harvesters and binders have given good satisfaction in this vicinity.

Rev. Galloway, of Berwick, delivered an excellent sermon at Heilerville last Sunday.

An Exquisitely Lovely Thing.

A most betwitching picture is being brought out, entitled "little sweethearts." Probably no picture in any part of the world has ever met with such an outburst of applause. It is being brought out by Graham & Millar, art publishers, 146 Centre street, New York. Everybody is sure to want one. They want good agents. Here is a chance to make lots of money. Boys and girls during Summer vacation can make a little pile. It isn't often we recommend anything, but "Little Sweethearts" is praised by the best people in the land.

The Best in the Market.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co's Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing, not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best of binder twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per. pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1886.

The Republicans in Congress are trying very hard to make political capital against the President on account of his pension vetoes. But the vetoes are too well supported by facts and common sense to furnish material for partisan appeals. It was to be expected, however, that the private pension gift Senators would grow wrathy as the kind of work they were engaged in was brought to light. The failure of their little schemes, together with their exposure incited them to a reckless pitch of determination to secure the adoption of these bills anyhow, though there is little prospect of their success.

The Democratic leaders are resolved to stay here all Summer, as one of them said, before abandoning their position in the matter. But the Republicans have proposed a compromise which will probably be accepted. Under its terms two hours will be allowed debate upon such of the vetoed bills as may be selected, and at the expiration of the time an aye and nay vote will be taken, the result of which is to be regarded final as to the other vetoes.

The report of the Senate Pension Committee upon the vetoed bills, was little more than a long and ill-concealed howl of baffled rage. It even accused the President of casting a slur on the chastity of a woman and of sneering at wounds received in the service of the country. But so many of these private measures are obviously without merit, and mere attempts to bestow gratuities upon favored persons who have no real claim upon the bounty of the Government, that the President's action will be more applauded the more attention is called to the grounds upon which it is based.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives made speeches upon this issue that were intended to be very severe upon the President, but they were more plainly bids for political support than evidence of patriotism. They proceeded upon the assumption that the vetoes of private pension bills are unpopular and will not be sustained by public sentiment. One answer made by representative Matsom to some of their complaints was interesting. He called attention to the fact that many of the cases rejected by Mr. Cleveland had already been vetoed by a Republican Commissioner of Pensions. The rejection by the Senate of Mr. Goode to be Solicitor-General was the subject of much discussion at the Capitol on Saturday. The unanimous verdict was that the opposition all centered in Senator Mahone, and the vote of the Republican Senators was their way of helping the thwarted, scheming little politician to assert himself in Virginia. As no Democrat opposed the nomination, many Congressmen may think the proper thing for the President to do would be to renominate Mr. Goode. He might have done this if the Senate had merely neglected to confirm, but since the Senate had rejected, he will not be likely to renominate.

Council Proceedings.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 9th. 1886.

Regular meeting of council called at 8 o'clock. All members present. W. C. Sloan secretary of Winona Fire Company appears and requests the payment of the amount annually paid by council for rent, whereupon motion of Messrs Sharpless and Sterner it was ordered that the secretary issue an order of thirty dollars for the year ending January 1st 1887.

Wm. Chrisman, presented a second petition praying for sewer in East street, signed by 64 citizens; on motion it was received and ordered filed.

The following bills were presented and orders drawn for the same.

Winona Fire Co. rent to Jan. 1. '87		30.00
J. Penman, labor on highway,	17.73	
W. K. Appleman, hauling	1.60	
" labor on highway	3.12	
		22.45
H. G. Phillips, labor on highway		1.25
William Shaffer, "		3.75
Peter Freeze, "		1.25
Elijah Straton, "		3.12
Wallace Vannatta, "		3.75
Joseph Ruckle, hauling		3.00
Frederick Schwinn, "		1.00
W. J. Bidleman, St. Commissioner,		19.25
Creasy & Wells, lumber		15.86
Bloomsburg Gas Co., for May, June		154.00
" Water Co., for June		75.00
Daniel Laycock, Chief of Police		5.00
Wesley Knorr, police service		1.00
G. E. Elwell, rent of room		15.00
Samuel Neyhard, sec'y. salary		10.00
		364.08

On motion the committee on materials for highways, was instructed to procure the necessary amount of cast iron pipe to extend the sewer main out into water deep enough to submerge it.

On motion adjourned to meet Monday evening July 12th.

SPECIAL MEETING

MONDAY, JULY 12th, 1886.

Adjourned meeting of council called at 8 o'clock, all members present. On motion of Mr. Sterner, the secretary was directed to issue an order to Mr. Woodward for the amount of his bill less $1.00, not allowed for assistants in making arrests Amount of bill as corrected being $6.17. The president announced that it was now in order to propose tax rates, whereupon Mr. Corell proposed a rate of 5½ mills on the dollar valuation of built up portion of town; Mr. Sharpless proposed a six mill rate, and Mr. Sterling a five mill. The six mill rate was first called up and voted upon, viz; Aye, Messrs. Sharpless and Clark; Nay, Messrs Rosenstock Sterner, Sterling, Corell and Zarr. The 5½ mill vote was next taken up and voted as follows viz; Aye, Messrs. Sharpless. Corell and Zarr; Nay, Rosentock, Sterner, Sterling and Clark. The 5 mill vote was next with the following result; Aye, Messrs. Rosenstock, Sterling, Sterner and Zarr; Nay, Messrs. Sharpless Clark and Corell. Carried.

On motion M. C. Woodward was unanimously elected to serve the notices of appeal for the usual fee of $10. Mr. Sharpless moved that the time for holding the appeal be fixed on Aug. 6th. next, between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m., carried.

On motion adjourned.

Railroad Meeting.

There will be a meeting at the Orangeville Hotel on Saturday evening, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock in the interest of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Rail Road. This time business is intended. All persons in the neighborhood who desire the success of this enterprise are requested to attend.
C. R. BUCKALEW,
Pres't B & S. R. R. Co.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.

As a remedy for pulmonary affections and scrofulous diseases.

Dr. Ira M. Lang—a prominent physician in New York, says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—MORDAN.—At Mordansville July 7th 1886, by C. L. Sands, Esq. Nathaniel Campbell of Huntersville, Lycoming Co. to Miss Susan A Mordan of Mordansville.

Orangeville.

As per announcement in your paper the citizens of Orangeville celebrated Independence day July 3rd. The old town looked gay in its holiday attire of flags, buntings and evergreens. Beginning at Heckman's Hotel we found every business place decorated with flags and evergreens and many of the private residences. At Heckman's Hotel the street was spanned by an arch trimmed with evergreen; at corner of Main and Pine streets a double arch placed transversely from house of A. B. Stewart to hotel of J. M. Long and from store of A. B. Stewart to store of Snyder & Sleppy; at J. J. Yocum's another arch was placed. First in the order of exercises was a national salute of 38 guns at sunrise, one for each of our great confederation of states.

Next a fantastic parade. This was the feature of the day. It was headed by J. W. Masteller in character of Washington and Mrs. E. B. Johnson as Martha. John's impersonation was good except the difference in virtues. We are taught by the story of the little hatchet that George could not tell a lie, John can but he won't.

The Lightstreet band came next followed by the first locomotive of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. drawing the directors' car. The parties getting it up secured a large hogshead, mounted it on wheels and trimmed it with smokestack, bell, driving wheels and rods &c. Then came the directors car with representatives en masque of the several directors, and a sorry crowd they were. Some thirty horsemen followed and twice as many on foot. The Orangeville band resurrected for the occasion dressed in woman's clothes, brought up the rear with a banner bearing the following: The old band is dead but the woman goes a head.

We noticed an urchin blackened beating a banner reading as follows: Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.

This followed the tub and sack races. At 1 p. m. the procession formed and marched to the Academy grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Hooven and National airs sung by a chorous of 40 voices, and addresses by Jas. L. Fritz and Prof. Harkins. Too much cannot be said in praise of the above named speeches. They were grand. Next came a wheelbarrow race followed by a game of base ball between the Bloom and Orangeville nines, with a score of 21 to 4, in favor of Bloom. Bloom can justly be proud of her nine as players and gentlemen. In the evening there was a grand display of fire works from Megargle's hill.

The political aspirants were out in full force, reaping their harvest.

OBSERVER.

East Benton.

Mr. Simon Tubbs, prostrated by paralysis a few weeks ago, whose death was momentarily expected, is able to be about again.

Several buildings were struck by lightning during the terrific thunder storm last week, Wednesday evening, viz. J. S. Woods' house at Stillwater and C. M. Howell's barn at VanCamp. Neither was burned. The former was considerably damaged and the latter was struck once before, several years ago.

Harvest is progressing with all possible speed. The crop is a very good one, with slight exceptions.

The oppressive heat has caused a rapid growth of the corn, which now promises a fair crop, notwithstanding late planting.

The Young Ladies' High Pressure Society, among other good things, "Resolved" "That kisses are like creation, made of nothing; and, very, very sweet; and that the son is the centre of attraction."

My wife and daughter, returning from berrying, one day last week, plucked several clover stalks from my clover field measuring respectively 56½, 59 and 60 inches. They insist by a little search taller stalks could be found.

No respite will be afforded our farmers until after the ingathering of all the crops. A little recreation would be highly beneficial to their well being, especially during the "heated term." Including their wives as well.

Many farmers are improving their lands by underdraining. It is both costly and laborious. The question of stumping is being agitated as to whether pulling by machine, or blowing up by dynamite is the cheaper way, and, as I am much interested, I should like to know. Many are in my way and must be removed, either by one or both processes. Stumping by machine has already cost me several hundred dollars, and I am almost persuaded to try the new experiment of dynamiting. Many of the stumps are of enormous size and too heavy for machine lifting and when out require breaking or splitting before they can be handled. If I can be informed where a good grade of dynamite can be procured and a person experienced with the dangerous explosive will volunteer to apply it, in that event the experiment will assuredly be made. Probably the editors of the COLUMBIAN can give me the desired information.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman & Son have a big run on their remnants of embroideries. Call and see them.

I. W. Hartman & Son's 300 pairs of stockings (job lot) from 6c. pair and up, take well.

"Hello! Hello!" "Well, what is it?" "What did you use on your oats this spring?" "Moro Phillips' soluble bone." "Did you use the same on your potatoes?" "No. What did you use?" "Sharpless & Carpenter's No. 1 bone, it makes them get, don't it?" "Yes, sir." "Hello! there is some one ringing in on us, what do you want?" Will it suit you to bring me a load of fertilizer up to-morrow?" "Where do you want me to get it?" Down at the Farmers' Produce Exchange. "They don't keep it do they?" "O, yes they do, why you can get anything you want there." "Is that so?" "Yes sir, you can get Lister Bros' ammoniated bone, Lister Bros.' U. S. E. bone, E. Frank Coe's Knickerbocker soluble Pacific guano, Allentown complete bone phosphate, Moro Phillips' super phosphate of lime, Diamond bone, Moro Phillips' soluble bone German potash, John F. Orth's Reading bone, Sharpless & Carpenter's No. 1 bone, Sharpless & Carpenter's acid phosphate, M L. Shoemaker & Co. swift sure. All the above goods are sold at from 20 to 30 per cent less than any other fertilizer sold, and all kinds of grain taken in exchange for them. Before purchasing your fertilizers call and give them a trial and save time, money and trouble. June 25 4 m.

I. W. Hartman & Son close sharp at 8 o'clock every evening, except Saturdays.

The summer bargains at I. W. Hartman & Son's are being picked up fast. Call soon.

Dark dress goods, imitation of De Lains, 5c. at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The sateens at I. W. Hartman & Son's have a fine finish.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. 39

A Union County Deed.

A DOCUMENT THAT GOES BACK TO THE TITLE OF ADAM AND EVE TO THE EARTH.

From the Harrisburg Star.

It is not often that any legal document is discovered that dates back to the time of our original and highly respectable, though sinful ancestors, Adam and Eve, but there is one of that character on file in the Prothonotary's office at Lewisburg, now in Union, but anciently in Northumberland county. The following old deed is a rare curiosity in the conveyancing line. Although the recitals, as well as the general form of the deed, are long, yet it is drawn with skill:

"This indenture made the ninth of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, between Clara Helena Ellinkhuysen, of the town of Louisburg in the township of Buffalo, in the county of Nortumberland and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, widow, of the one part and Flavel Roan, of the town of Sunbury, in the county and commonwealth aforesaid, Esquire, of the other part.

"WHEREAS, The Creator of the Earth, by parole and livery of seizin, did enfeoff the parents of mankind to wit, Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of land, called and known in the planetary system by the name of the Earth, together with all and singular the advantages, woods, waters, watercourses, easements, liberties, privileges, and all others the appurtenances whatsoever there unto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold to them, the said Adam and Eve, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully to be begotten, in fee-tail general forever, as by said feoffment recorded by Moses, in the first chapter of the first book of his records, commonly called Genesis, more fully and at large appears on reference being thereunto had: and

"WHEREAS, The said Adam and Eve died seized of the premises aforesaid in fee-tail general, leaving issue, heirs of their bodies, to wit, sons and daughters, who entered into the same premises and became thereof seized as tenants in common by virtue of the donation aforesaid, and multiplied their seed upon the earth; and

"WHEREAS, In process of time, the heirs of the said Adam and Eve having become very numerous, and finding it to be inconvenient to remain in common as aforesaid, bethought themselves to make partition of the lands and tenements aforesaid to and among themselves and they did accordingly make such partition; and whereas by the virtue of the said partition made by the heirs of the said Adam and Eve all that certain tract of land called and known on the plan of the said Earth by the name of America, parcel of said large tract was allotted and set over unto certain of the heirs aforesaid to them and to their heirs general in fee simple, who entered into the same and became thereof seized as aforesaid in their demise, as of fee, and peopled the same allotted lands in severalty and made partition thereof to and amongst their descendants. And,

WHEREAS, Afterwards—now deemed in time immemorial— a certain united people called "The Six Nations of North America," heirs and descendants of the said grantees of America, became seized, and for a long time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary have been seized in their demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of country and land in the north division of America, called and known at present on the general plan of the said north division by the name of Pennsylvania; and

"WHEREAS, The said united nations, being so thereof seized afterwards, to wit, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, by their certain deed of feoffment with livery seizin, did grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff, alien and confirm unto Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, otherwise called the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, among other things), the country called the Buffaloe Valley, situated on the south side of the west branch of the river Susquahanna, parcel of said country called Pennsylvania. Thus the deed runs on down to the time of its date—1793. It is properly signed and sealed and in every respect conforms to the strict letter of the law. It was acknowledged before William Gray, Justice of the Peace, and recorded by J. Simpson, at Sunbury, in Deed Book F, page 280, on November 3, 1793. The consideration was sixteen pounds and ten shillings.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used. —E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. —W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured. —M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 360 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach. —Millie Jane Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the seventh day of August, 1886, by Joseph Swetzer, George N. McAtarney, George B. Knight, Louis K. Derby and Fred T. Bittenbender, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the several supplements thereto, for the incorporation of "The Gem City Coal Company," the character and objects of which are mining, preparing for market, shipping, selling, purchasing and otherwise dealing in Anthracite coal, and of leasing, purchasing and holding real estate connected therewith.

C. W. MCALARNEY, Solicitor. 39

DR. KILMER'S INDIAN COUGH CURE

CONSUMPTION Oil.

Every ingredient is from Vegetable products that grow in sight of every sufferer. IT has no Morphine, Opium or injurious Drugs.

Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.

What Diseases Invade the Lungs?

Scrofula, Catarrh-poisons, Micro-organisms, Humors, and Blood Impurities.

What are the Primary Causes?

Colds, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation, Catarrh or Hay-Fever, Asthma, Pneumonia, Malaria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Croup.

RELIEVES QUICKLY-CURES PERMANENTLY

It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-backing and Catarrh-dropping.

Is your Expectoration or Sputa

Frothy Blood-Stained Catarrhal Pus (Matter) Yellowish Canker-like Phlegm Tubercular Muco-purulent?

It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Hectic-Fever, and Death from Consumption.

25c, 50c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y. "Invalids' Guide to Health" (Sent Free).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TERRIBLE DRAIN which scrofula has upon the system must be arrested, and the blood must be purified, or serious consequences will ensue. For purifying and vitalizing effects, Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found superior to any other preparation. It expels every trace of impurity from the blood, and bestows new life and vigor upon every function of the body, enabling it to entirely overcome disease.

When one sees the impure fats that are sometimes used in soap making he is inclined to doubt the cleansing qualities of the soap. Dreydoppel's Borax soap is made from the purest refined tallow, and is guaranteed pure and healthful. [Jly24t.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of Summer, as in the Winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

Stop that cough that tickles the throat!
Stop that consumptive condition!
You can be cured! You can't afford to wait!
Dr. Kilmer's Cough Cure (Consumption Oil) will do it quickly and permanently. 25cts.

Every one should have a copy of the Mikado, and as the Mack Publishing Co., 528 Washington St., N. Y., furnish it complete, with the music of the most popular songs, for 10 cents, it is within easy reach of all. Ten beautiful chromo cards are sent with it, and they are not defaced by having advertisements printed on the pictures.

The president of the Cambridge, Mass., Fire Ins. Co., recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up and strengthening remedy.

Parents, how would you like to be chuckled under the chin and tickled to induce merriment, if you had a large blister on you? Think of your poor baby when it is sore and blistered from chafings, and get Dr. Hand's Chafing Powder. 25c a box.

Piles—blind, bleeding and itching positively cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Bathe with a little of the Fluid added to the water. A single application will allay the itching, soothe all inflammation, deodorize all offensiveness and staunch the bleeding. Tetter and scald head are quickly cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

"Her features are not regular, yet what an attractive face she has!" It is her beautiful hair. Once it was thin, grayish and fading. A few bottles of Parker's Hair Balsam wrought the transformation. It will do as much for anybody. j9 4.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

I had given myself up

Millions for Beer.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Nearly 628,000,000 glasses of beer were brewed and 339,000 gallons of whiskey manufactured during the fiscal year ending June 30 last in the First internal revenue district of Pennsylvania. These figures are obtained from Collector of Internal Revenue Gerker's first annual report, which has just been forwarded to Washington. Colonel Gerker's district embraces the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill. A comparison of the present report with those of former years show a steady increase in the manufacture of the malt liquors and a decrease in distilled liquors, there having been more than 500,000 gallons of distilled liquors made during the year ending June 30, 1884. There is likewise a steady growth in the manufacture of cigars, snuff and smoking tobacco.

There were 1,395,079 barrels of beer and other fermented liquors brewed in the district during the period named, for which the government received in taxes $1,360,199 55. Averaging 450 glasses to a barrel the grand total reaches 627,785,550, or 50 glasses for every man, woman and child in the eight counties named. The people who drank this had to pay $31,389,277 50 for the pleasure. This is nearly three times as much money as was paid in taxes by the people of Philadelphia during the year 1885.

Saloon keepers calculate upon getting sixty-five drinks out of a gallon of whisky. According to Colonel Gerker's returns there was enough liquor distilled to supply 22,038,705 drinks, which, at ten cents each, represents an expenditure of $2,203,870 50 by those who are not numbered among the ranks of the white ribbon army.

There were 11,523,170 pounds of tobacco, cigars and snuff manufactured in the district. The collections from all sources amounted to $2,937,332.02, divided as follows :

Beer	$1,360,199 55
Spirits	305,150 60
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	965,854 47
Special taxes	362,325 92
Miscellaneous receipts	3,791 48
Total	$2,937,332 02

Pasteur's Method.

Ever since Dr. Mott's return from Paris, where he investigated Pasteur's method of protection, the experiments of the faculty of the institute have been watched with great interest by the medical profession. Dr. Mott broght over with him a rabbit that had been inoculated by Pasteur. The animal died on the voyage and the spinal marrow was carefully preserved and used in perpetuating the disease. At first the doctor experienced great difficulty in securing a regular sequence of deaths, and it was feared that the virus would become exhausted. But finally he succeeded in producing a death daily and thus procured virus of graded strength. Several boys who have been bitten by supposed mad dogs within the last month, have anxiously waited for the summons to present themselves at the Pasteur institute for innoculation. The first was Dr. Newton, of Jersey City, who presented his little son, age twelve, who was bitten eight or nine days previous by a dog that is believed to have been rabid. Dr. Mott, in performing the operation, proceeded upon Dr. Pasteur's well-known method. The virus was prepared by reducing in chicken broth a small portion of the poisonous marrow of about fifteen days ago. The puncture was made below the chest, and the little patient bore the operation manfully. The innoculation will be repeated daily until virus of the greatest strength has been used, when it is hoped that all danger of hydrophobia will have been averted.

Pension Bills.

The Republican members of Congress are losing their tempers over the President's vetoes. It does not become them. They should be considerate; and more considerate in examining the appropriation and other bills for which they vote. The President is more careful. He gives time and attention to the bills which he signs and to those which he returns unsigned. His example is worthy of imitation by the Congressmen who must know that they are surrounded by claim agents who are working up undeserving cases. It will not answer for the Republicans to assail the President and charge him with opposing justice to faithful soldiers. He has signed over 500 pension bills during the session—some of them, we fear, based upon false evidence, and he has vetoed a hundred bills that has been worked up by the claim agents who divided with those for whom they work, and in his vetoes he has given good reasons why the bills should not become laws, and why the people should not be defrauded in this way. The people are with the President in this good work, and the true soldiers who did their work faithfully, are with him too; for they are decidedly opposed to frauds.—*Hartford Times.*

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offiers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on guarrantee.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. Itis not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask him about it.

Masonic Homes.

We extract the following from a long but strong appeal in the New York Dispatch in behalf of a concentration of Masonic charity :

"The world is full of disaster. Ever since our first parents partook of the forbidden fruit, and fell from the estate of innocency, there has been evil on the track of humanity. The legacy of Adam to us is a sad one, but it is an inevitable one. There will be those upon whom the hand of misfortune has been very heavily placed, and whose feeble frames will need the shelter of the stronger. Some men are endowed with faculties for success; others, equally blessed with mental powers, meet with disappointed hopes at every turn in the walks of life. With them nothing seems to go right. Every action seems to be a mistake. The result of this is that when the last hour comes they lay down the burden in poverty, and leave behind them for the care of the world a helpless family. And to those who have met upon the level and parted upon the square is often left the jewels—aye, priceless jewels of a brother's life.

"There is in Masonry at the present day a strong feeling, especially in this country, to show to the world the practical part of the charity that is proclaimed as its foundation, and we hear of the proposed establishment of asylums where the Brother, overtaken by misfortune in the battle of life, may find shelter and the kindly care of loving hands; where the widow, left alone in the world, may receive the protection of loving hearts, and the orphan, bereft of a defender, be clothed and fed and educated.

"These institutions are monuments that will last, when those who lay the foundation stones have passed to the reward of a well-spent life. Too much praise cannot be given to the Brethren of Kentucky, who are the first to succeed in exemplifying the true spirit of Masonic charity ; to those of Illinois, who have just put into practical shape the same noble effort ; to the craft of Pennsylvania, who have already a Home ; to Missouri, Maryland and other jurisdictions, who are moving in the matter. It will be our purpose, in the future, to note the progress of these institutions, and by holding up their successes, to stimulate others to follow these noble examples.

"The duty that devolves upon the fraternity to provide such institutions is apparent. Every brother to-day should be willing to aid in their establishment. The donation to day may be returned a thousand fold in the next generation. Those who are in prosperity to-day should remember that adversity may come, and the millionaire of the present hour may yet be buried by charity. How many thousands of wrecked fortunes can be found along the journey of a single life. We have in mind a brother who a few years ago was at the head of a concern with about $2,000,000. He was liberal to a fault. He gave freely toward the establishment of charitable institutions. His income was fabulous, and no one dreamed that he would ever be in want. His proud spirit revolted at the mere suggestion. In the shrinkage of values, in the depression of business, in mistaken investments and sanguine expectations, he was swamped, and is to-day a penniless, broken spirited man. His large family, proud of their lofty position in society, whose every wish and desire, no matter how extravagant, was gratified, are now in humble, needy circumstances, and all this within the last five years. So that he who is in affluence to-day, may need the helping hand of a brother to-morrow. Then, how wise to provide for the future, not only of ourselves, but of those dearer to us than ourselves.

"And how easily these homes can be established if there is united effort. The State of New York with its grand army of Masons, an army that was thought large enough at the beginning to crush out the late rebellion, could by the payment of $1 a year for five years, build, equip, and largely endow an asylum that would be an honor to the craft, and be of untold benefit to those who, by misfortune, had to seek its shelter. And what is true of New York is true of almost every other jurisdiction in the country.

"These asylums should be scattered everywhere, that their benign influence may be felt in every Masonic household."

Good Coffee Easily Made.

It is one of the simplest things in the world to make a good cup of coffee, and this can be easily accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee and do not let it boil, you have all the good qualities preserved One reason dyspeptics cannot drink coffee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee pot is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in a tomato can as I have ever sipped from a cup filled from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tighly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cup of unground coffee you can make over a quart of very strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When a boiling water is placed on a bag of ground coffee it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember the longer it stands the stronger it becomes.

Agricultural Notes.

Where sheep are kept in filthy places they will become infested with maggots.

It is not yet too late to plant some kinds of vegetables for late crops as a succession to those that were early.

If your rutabagas are not yet in lose no time in sowing. Use plenty of seed in order to allow for the fly, which is usually very destructive.

The best hogs for farmers' use are those produced by crossing pure-bred boars on large coarse sows. The pure breeds are not hardy enough for general purposes.

Rye land should be plowed early, so as to allow the sod or stubble to decompse. If plowed again before the rye is seeded the crop will be largely benefited thereby.

Keep the strawberry runners pinched off and manure well if you wish large berries next year. No grass or weeds must be allowed among them, and frequent cultivation should be bestowed.

Keep carbolic acid always convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants, insect destroyer and vermin eradicators that can be used. A small quantity need only be applied at a time

Feeding Horses.

From the Popular Science News.

Horses doing full work should be fed three times daily; if they can be fed four times, so much the better. Little, given frequently, is preferable to large feeds given at long intervals. Farm horses, as a rule, are watered immediately afterwards. Some experiments tried on worthless horses at Alfort, in France, seem to show that the latter of these systems is not the right one. The horses in question were killed for dissection after being fed. They were first fed and then given water, and afterwards killed and examined. Some of the grain which they had eaten was found undigested in the intestines, twenty feet beyond the stomach. And the waste of food in such cases is not all, for a portion of the material that is carried along undigested is likely to have an inflammatory effect upon the mucous membrane. Nor is the plan of giving a horse its fill of cold water just before eating altogether free from objection.

The London *Agricultural Gazette* says that in Dublin the daily ration for the horses of the tramway company is ten pounds of maize, seven of oats and twelve of hay, with half a pound of bran. It adds that there is power for work in the well fed horse which is usually wanting in the under-fed one as was well illustrated by Col. Kingscote in a paper on "Horse Labor in Farming," which showed that "where the horses were liberally fed the plowing cost 6s. 8d. per acre ; whereas with the teams in poor heart, the plowing cost 10s. 6d. per acre," or nearly half a dollar more.

Nor must we forget that horses vary a good deal in their capacity for food; and appetite, which depends on health and temperament, has as much influence as weight in determining how much a horse will eat. We have heard it said that a horse will eat two per cent of its weight in dry food daily and at this rate a horse weighing 1,200 pounds would require 24 pounds daily of provender.

The late Professor Dick found that a horse not working could be kept in fair condition on 12 pounds hay and 5 pounds oats ; but, where a good amount of work had to be done it required 14 pounds of hay and 14 pounds of grain. Horses used for very fast work are fed considerably more grain—as much as 18 pounds, or even twenty pounds where they are continuously employed, and have to be kept in prime condition.

Crushed or bruised corn is more nutritious, and therefore more economical in horse feeding, than grain fed whole. The most conclusive experiment on this subject is that conducted some years ago by the London omnibus company, who are the owners of some 6,000 horses. One-half the horses were confined to bruised oats and cut hay and straw, while the other half were fed on whole oats and long hay. The ration allowed per day to each horse on the first system, was bruised oats, 16 pounds; cut hay, 7½ pounds; cut straw, 2½ pounds. The allowance on the whole system was: Unbruised oats, 19 pounds; uncut hay, 13 pounds. The money advantage in favor of bruised oats and cut hay was fully five cents per day for each horse, equal to $300 per day on the 6,000 horses. And this saving was accomplished without any sacrifice of efficiency, for all the drivers and those having charge of the horses agreed that the difference in the condition of the horses was decidedly in favor of those fed on bruised oats and cut hay and straw.

The Crop Outlook.

If ordinary newspaper readers were compelled to accept the conflicting crop reports which have been put forth within the last week or two there would be a great many promising candidates for the insane asylums. The bulls and the bears in wheat have been flinging conflicting figures at each other during that period with a recklessness that could not be anything but bewildering to the ordinary mortal. For a time the bulls seemed to have it all their own way, but within the last day or two there has been a reaction and prices have settled more or less.

It is too early, of course, to arrive at definite conclusions upon this subject, but there are some general features of the situation that begin to manifest themselves more or less clearly. The *Rural New Yorker*, from statistics based upon over four thousand crop reports, figures the probable yield of winter wheat at 295,000,000, against 212,000,000 bushels last year. It must be remembered that this wheat is past any chance of serious injury by dry weather. This leaves the spring wheat as the only really uncertain quantity. This the same authority places at about 140,000,000 of bushels as against 145,000,000 last year, making the total wheat crop for the season nearly 80,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

As an offset to this hopeful view the McCormick Reaper Company, of Chicago, about a week ago issued a circular stating that the condition of spring wheat had declined in June thirteen per cent. and winter wheat three per cent., a change that would imply a probable yield of 405,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 greater than last year. The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on the McCormick estimate got up an estimate of its own, reducing the totals to 370,000,000 bushels, as against 357,000,000 last year. On the strength of this last estimate prices in Chicago were forced up from five to ten per cent. Later reports, however, show that in the best of the Dakota and Minnesota spring wheat counties the drought has not proven so injurious as at first reported. There is little doubt that serious injury has been done to this crop in Southern Minnesota and Southern Dakota as well as in some portions of Iowa and Wisconsin. The winter wheat having shown so good a condition and being now past injury by drought, there is little reason to doubt that the total crop will be considerably in excess of last year, even if the worst that has been said of injury by drought to the spring wheat should prove true.

As to the other crops, hay is abundant and out of the way of drought. Oats can be materially injured yet by long-continued dry weather. Corn is a crop that thrives best with plenty of heat and roots deep enough to stand a good deal of drought without serious injury. Potatoes are generally best both in quality and quantity in seasons that are more than ordinarily dry. On the whole, therefore, the probabilities are that the present will prove more than an average crop year in the United States. If this should prove to be the case the question of prices will still be influenced somewhat by the crop condition abroad. That there will be enough and to spare for home consumption there can be no sort of question. That the foreign demand will be large enough to cause a material advance in prices is a matter for the future to determine.—*Times.*

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mark Publishing Co.*, 389 and 391 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

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A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. **Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle.** Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable ; free from harmful drugs.

In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.,
LONDON AND NEW YORK,
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ROYAL PILLS.

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Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, - - 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, pleasant taste, - - $1.00
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Only Temperance Bitters Known.

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Dr. WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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D. LANCELL'S

ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, M. D., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address,

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Full size box by mail $1. (may7-1y.

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TRADE MARK
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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier of the World.
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
MALARIA.
A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

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For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single class of purposes, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 00
8 54	12 26	8 26	.....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 15	..Lackawanna...	6 27	9 34	2 25
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	.....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 56	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	.....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	...Shickshinny...	7 37	10 44	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Rick's Ferry...	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven...	7 57	11 06	4 04
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	...Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	...Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	.....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	.....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb.1st,182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.20 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Rehovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.28 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.35 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.40 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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